New-Mork Daily Tribane Courts below, conv John W. Matthews.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1864.

TRIPLE SHEET.

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Payable in advance.
Address THE TRIBUNE.
New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Morgan with jealousy and injustice. The . Examiner which was recruited by himself in Kentucky, and for special service under himself, have been transferred to and Art, &c. the command of Gen. Grigsby, a special pet of Jeff. Davis. Morgan is therefore left with a command of with him with regard to the exchange of prisoners thousand millions of Confederate paper from circulathe War indefinitely, the North will pattern by the Southern policy "in this as it has done in other par Tyler advertises in the Richmond papers for the rethe Register's bureau. In The Wilmington (N. C.) reward for the detection of the persons who set fire to troops. the cotton stored in that city on the 8th of February. A Rebel letter (no date given) says that eight Union vessels are lying off Fort Powell and ten off Fort

Two steamers left Fortress Monroe on Thursday to bring away from Richmond all the Union officers

CONGRESS.

quiring nominations to be acted upon in open Senate, with a recommendation that it do not pass. The report was adopted. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for a National currency, secured by the pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation was adopted. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for a National currency, secured by the pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof. The bill is that proposed by Mr. Hooper in the House, without material change. Referred. Mr. Harlan introduced a bill for the relief of certain friendly Indians of the Sioux nation in Minnesota. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. It appropriates \$10,000 to make provision for the welfare of such Indians as periled life in saving from the massacre many whites in 1862. By manimons consent. Mr. Hale called up the bill to repeal the first section of the joint resolution of Feb. 24, 1864, relating to the transfer of persons from the military to the naval service, which was passed. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution amending the Constitution. Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate at length. Some other speeches were made, and the final question was then taken. The proposed Constitutional amendment, which was finally adopted by 38 years to 6 nays, is as follows: "Arr. XIII. Sec. 1.—Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime of which the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Sec. 2.—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." This must be passed by the House, signed by the President, and ratified by the Lecislatures of three-fourths of the States, when it will become a part of the Constitution. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Ganson made a report accompanied shall contain the purpose, and persons so meeting for the purposes of forcing ring the or peansor of the person of the persons of the persons of the male to prove the same shall be insident or the male work before the same shall be fined or method to prevent or prevent or prevent or prevent or prevent or prevent or prevent any journeyman or other person from his hiring chapter from hiring himself to or from h

Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Ganson made a report accompanied by a resolution, declaring that Benjamin F. Loan is not entitled to a seat in this House as a member from law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding. the Seventh Congressional District of Missouri, and another resolution that John P. Bruce, the contestanother resolution that John P. Bruce, the contestant is also not entitled to the seat. Mr. Upson suband determining the rate of wages or prices which the another resolution of the seat ant is also not entitled to the seat. Mr. Upson submitted the views of the minority that Mr. Lean is enmitted the views of the minority that Mr. Loan is en-titled to retain his seat. The House resumed the con-lay to his or their journeymen, workneen, or serva-for their work, or the hours or time of working; or w sideration of the bill to erect a Penitentiary, Jail and sideration of the bill to erect a Penitentiary, Jail and House of Correction in the District of Columbia. The House recommitted the bill, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of reporting one merely providing for building a House of Correction. The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill, extending the time for States to accept grants of land for heir work, or the hours or time of working in any manufacture trade or business, and that persons so meeting for their work of their work or the hours or time of working or who shall be made and the material that the purpose of fixing the rate of wages or prices, or the hours or time of working or who shall have the interest among themselves for the purpose of fixing the rate of wages or prices, or the hours or time of working or who shall have the hours or time of working or who shall have the purpose of fixing the rate of wages or prices, or the hours or time of working is any manufacture trade and the purpose of fixing the rate of wages or prices, or the hours or time of working is any manufacture trade and the purpose of fixing the rate of wages or prices, or the hours or time of working is any manufacture trade and the purpose of fixing the rate of wages or prices, or the hours or time of working is or who shall have been added to the course of the hours or time of working in the manufacture trade and the purpose of fixing the rate of wages or prices, or the hours or time of working is or who shall have been and the purpose of fixing the rate of wages or prices, or the hours or time of working in the manufacture trade and the purpose of fixing the rate of wages or prices, or the hours or time of working in the manufacture the hours or time of working in the manufacture that have a suppose of fixing the rate of wages or prices, or the hours or time of working in the manufacture that have a suppose of fixing the rate of wages or prices, or the hours or time of working in the purpose of fixing the rate of wages or prices, or the hours or t tending the time for States to accept grants of land for agricultural and mechanic college purposes. Mr. Holman offered an amendment providing that any State or that a combination and agreement to require lands donated to them for the education of orphans given service, and not to work for less, was a soldiers and sailors. Rejected. The bill passed with an amendment, including the State of West Virginia in its provisions. The House went into Committee, and punishment. It was so held and adjudged by took up the President's Annual Message. Mr. Long John Savage, Democratic Chief Justice of this made an hour's speech of the Copperhead sort. Mr. State, who sentenced working men to punish-Garfield replied in a scathing manner. Adjourned.

amending the charter of the Hudson and Harlem River working men will admit that it is right.

non Springs Railroad; to amend the charter of the Se- Liberty as implying their right to do as they curity Fire Insurance Company; to amend the charter may see fit, and to make others do likewise of the New-York Medical College for Women; relative And whenever you find a laborer who thinks it to the Excelsior Insurance Company of Brooklyn; regu-lating the use of the wharves and piers leased to the Delaware and Raritan Kailroad; to amend the charter men should be sold at auction to the highest of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company; to smend the bidder, and their wives and children to other charter of the New-York Market Savings Bank; to bidders, often living hundreds of miles apart, amend the charter of the Phenix Fire Insurance Com- you may be sure he will hate and denounce pany of Brooklyn; to amend the charter of the Home Insurance Company; incorporating the Eric Basin Dock

Gen. Isaac Eastman, just deceased, of Concord, N. H., was the oldest Freemason in the State. He cas a member for over half a century.

Gold opened at 1691, and at the Stock Exchange

was quoted 1801 31601, nor did the rate vary materially up to the close of buriness. Stocks upon the street were steady at the close of business. Stocks upon the street were steady at the reduced quotations. At the Stock Exchange, Government stocks were all strong. At the Second Board, the whole market was firm, and buyers as confident as ever. Operators for ace go upon the theory that the currency is to be conneed very active, and no new business has been done under 7 P cent. In some cases ‡ P cent has been paid to carry stocks over night, and extra commissions are often

The crowd yesterday at the Fair was as dens as ever. The receipts were: From tickets, ..83 \$20,026,20; from sales, \$17,950 40; donations, 82 \$10,613. Total, \$48,589 60. Entire receipts thus far, \$503,163 19.

On the third and fourth pages to-day we give Literary Reviews and recent Literary Intelligence; two letters from Paris, and two from London. On the first and second pages, a list The Richmond Examiner of the 28th of March of soldiers who have died in this city and charges that the Rebel Government has treated John vicinity since April, 1862. On the eleventh page, an account of the last hours of the Rev. says that two of Morgan's regiments, every man of Thomas Starr King, Matters relating to Science

The account which we print this morning, by only about 500 men. The Examiner has also an editorial our special correspondent, of Col. Hicks's brilberating Jeff. Davis and the Cabinet for the alleged in liant and successful defense of Paducah, is tention of receiving Butler under a flag of truce to treat clear and full of interest, and although it has been unaccountably delayed, is still the first complete narrative which has appeared. The ion, and thinks if this "astonishing achievement in Rebel forces are known to have numbered six finances" is feasible, enabling the South to continue thousand-in good part mounted infantry, and therefore effective against a fortification. Col. Hicks's garrison was about one-tenth this definitely." The Examiner, however, comforts itself number, insufficiently provided with ammuniwith the belief that the Northern people will not stand tion, and exposed to a galling fire from the the adoption of any such financial measure. Robert houses of the town. In the circumstances, we regard the defense as extremely creditable both to the commanding officer and to his men-a Journal there is an advertisement offering \$50,000 third of whom, it is to be observed, were colored

LAW AND LABOR.

At an early period of the present session of our Legislature, Mr. Hastings of Rensselaer submitted to the Senate a short and simple bill and soldiers confined there as prisoners. They are said designed to protect from assault and violence persons who might see fit to work at lower prices than those established by Trades' Unions, and who might thereby incur the active hostility of regulate the foreign and consting trade on the north. the members of those combinations. That bill eastern and north-western frontiers of the United -which we have already printed-was referred States, and for other purposes, which was referred to to the Judiciary Committee, from which Mr. the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Trumbull reported Folger in due time reported it amplified as fol-

Territory may appropriate the revenue derived from certain specified rates of compensation for a misdemeanor, subjecting those engaged in it to ment accordingly. This act is not content with allowing such combination and agreement: it SENATE, April 8. - The bill incorporating the Mutual expressly affirms and protects the right of com-Protective Union of New York was pessed. Bills or bination as aforesaid, repealing all laws incondered to a third reading: The Albany Bridge bill; sistent therewith. And so far we think all

ASSEMBLY.—Bills were passed relative to the Leba- But there are many who appear to consider

such a bill as we have printed above. We are not convinced that any good would

Is that a fair, honest statement of the purport and effect of the bill referred to? You have i above. Read it carefully, and judge whether these arraignments of its author are true or

To the same effect a Mr. Biggs said: "Mr. Hustings and his conferre. Mr. Folger, wanted to deprive the working men of the right to dispose of their lebor as they thought proper. The Lexislature was directing its energies to the liberation of the negro, but white men might starve for brend," &c., &c.

Mr. Francis Thomas saw fit to

urge upon the meeting the necessity of a vigorous overment on the part of the working classes to frustrate the designs of these miserable, narrow minded restures, such as Hastings and his friend Polger, who ere intent upon robbing the mechanic of the right of this labor to the best advantage to himself and family. Mr. E. Memhard informed his hearers that

"This law, of which Senators Hastings and Folgore the originators, is intended to take from us the rig-Mr. Jacob Simon thus ventilated his notions

of law and freedom:

"In certain parts of this country horse-thieves "In certain parts of this country horse-thieves a hanged, and, though the men who might vote for tabill are worse than horse-thieves, we dare not hat them [Cries, "We shall see!"], for hanging a man abolished in this State, but we can spit at them, see nade them, appland them, until they seill be gled to out of the city, "

"If the bosses have a marrested for striking, all we have to do is to ask it boss to release him, or we will give him such a beating he will resember for a while." -We copy the above wholly from The Daily

News-a journal which assiduously cultivates all such demonstrations as that of Thursday, in the interest of its master, Jeff. Davis, whose despondency is mitigated by anything that looks like lawlessness, riot and social anarchy in the loval States. But falsehoods less palpable, less easily refuted than the foregoing will be required to inaugurate another earnival of arson obbery and murder in our city; but the animus is the same as though the prospect were brighter. Messrs. Folger and Hastings can brave a liberal share of such abuse as the foregoing, yet out

Mr. Robert F. Stockton has sent to The Erening Post a defense [of that Monopoly of the privilege of conveying passengers and freight intend to do in future. Hereafter, whatacross New-Jersey, from New-York to Philadel- ever seems to us indecent, or merely imphia, which is so very gainful to himself and his proper, or dishonest, we shall refuse to pubconfederates, and so oppressive to several mil- lish without hesitation. In thus rejecting this

200,000, a considerable proportion of which is paid by er own citizens!! "This is the gigantic crime—this is the tremendous prosition of which New-Jersey is accused."

forwarder" is increased at least one-third by the We simply mean to make a decent newspaper monopoly sold to the allied companies by the if we can-one that can never give rise to trou-Legislature of New-Jersey. That we have blesome questions among our own children at proved by comparing the rates charged by these our own breakfast-table; one in which allusions companies with those paid on other great routes will be sought for in vain to subjects which is at least twice that of building and running one on this point, we shall probably please the peohence to Philadelphia; yet the fare is the same. ple who read THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Stockton knows that, but for his Company's monopoly, passengers would be carried hence to Philadelphia for \$2 or less-or as cheaply as to New-Haven. The extra dollar we pay because fit to aggravate its usually venomous hostility of the monopoly; and the "transit duty" is simply the State's stipulated proportion of the windle-that's all.

2. The tolls paid to our State from her Canals are interest on the large amounts of State money -the product of Taxes as well as Loans-invested and risked by this State in our great Public Works-much of it when it was quite generally believed that they would never pay he cost of keeping them in order. New-Jersey takes money out of the proceeds of her works but never put a dollar into them. Such are the two cases which Mr. Stockton pronounces ' precisely similar."

3. A Jerseyman pays for the use of a City wharf to whomsoever furnished the money to build that wharf; and he has a hundred wharves from which to select the cheapest and most advantageous. His case is precisely like that of a in our great struggle? tenant in a house, a passenger on a steamship or ferry-boat. But the State of New-Jersey compels us all to pay her for the use of a work in which she never invested a dollar-pay her for making that work a monopoly, and thus City on the 8th of June last, viz:

largely increasing the cost of travel. 4. The "evil complained of" is not the We are not convinced that any good would company; incorporating the Frie Rath Dock Company; Recolvery a relative to divorces. Receas, we want to the treasury of New-Jergey, but the \$1,000.

The California Legislature adjourned on the the acts it reproduces are already misdementation of the state capture of the third and the acts it reproduces are already misdemented to the state of the state \$200,000 per annum which the Monopoly pays

Courts below, convicting Jefferds of the murder of tions as the following, uttered at the meeting of jour that the tide of population may roll northlast Thursday:

Whereas, A person is the capacity of a representative from a small portion of one of the districts of this State, saw fit to introduce a bill, with the intention and for the purpose of inflicting upon its mechanics and laboring men an oppressive, unequal, and unjust law, and as a said bill was favorably received, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, and through their action brought diciary Committee, and through their action brought defere the Senate for its consideration and indorse ment, we therefore, upon the part of the aggrieved, do now and hereby protest against the passage of such and we are sensible that the regulating or affixing the rate of wages, or the hours of labor, does not come properly whilm the supervision or control of legislation; conceiving that if such power be exercised the extent of such usurpation could be used to place a value upon the products of the agriculturist, or the wares of the merchant, with that of the limitation and direction of the amount which professional men are to demand for their agriculturist, or the wares of the amount which professional men are to demand for their agriculturist, or the wares of the amount which professional men are to demand for their agriculturist, or the wares of the amount which professional men are to demand for their agriculturist, or the wares of the agriculturist of the agricul ward along the boundaries of the Central Park. in power.

4. That any limits ions of this right created by the and unsightly sides of the unimproved open threatened; and we deny the right of any military officer to suppress the issues or forbid the general circular to suppress the issues or forbid the general circular to suppress the issues or forbid the general circular to suppress the issues or forbid the general circular to suppress the issues or forbid the general circular to suppress the issues or forbid the general circular to suppress the issues or forbid the general circular to suppress the issues or forbid the general circular to suppress the issues or forbid the general circular to suppress the issues or forbid the general circular to suppress the issues or forbid the general circular to suppress the issues or forbid the general circular to suppress the issues or forbid the general circular to suppress the issues or forbid the general circular to suppress the issues or forbid the general circular to suppress the issues or forbid the general circular to suppress the issues or forbid the general circular to suppress the issues or forbid the general circular to suppress the issues or forbid the general circular to suppress the suppress that the suppress the suppress the suppress the suppress that the suppress that the suppress that the suppress the suppress that the suppress th space bounded east and west by Eighth and Ninth avenues, north by Eighty-first street, and owners of lots in the vicinity were, we under- Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune dozen years. It is proposed, we believe, to put dent said, in reference to the Emancipation Proclamathe Square under the care of the Commissioners tion, that the paramount idea of the Constitution was by Gov. Curtin. Bounty has been paid to 3,934 Year of the Park, to be put to such use as shall seem the preservation of the Republic, and that he had never most nine months men, without the authority of the De best as an adjunct to the Park itself.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

Strictly legitimate commercial advertising is he announcement of an article of merchandise for sale, formation or dissolution of a co-partnership, the sailing day of a vessel, &c. Advertising assumes a different character, when, to the simple announcements, are added arguments or powers. "I do not see," said he, "how any man nducements to purchase. This mode of advertising is extensively adopted by manufacturers, chopkeepers, and others; and newspapers are found to be the cheapest and most convenient medium through which they can thus introduce their wares to the public. Various methods are resorted to by advertisers to arrest the attention of newspaper readers-some using few words and much space; some condensing and employing as little space as possible; some adopting rhyme, and some romance. But, however absurd such methods may appear to be, or really are, they are matters which do not necessarily concern the publisher of the paper. The adver tiser himself is the only person who is really interested in the form of his advertisement, and he alone is responsible for its good or bad taste.

But when advertisers seek to make newspapers the medium of giving publicity to offensive or mischievous nostrums, indecent books, swindling gift enterprises, or other lotteries, no matter how adroitly the rascalities or indecencies are concealed, the patrons of the paper, and the public, are deeply concerned, and the proprieors may properly be held responsible as particeps criminis in the offense, provided they are eognizant of the real purpose of the advertise-THE TRIBUNE has refused within the last

month advertising of this kind to the amount of many hundreds of dollars; and yet, notwithstanding vigilant supervision, we have failed to draw the line as sharply as we kind of patronage, urged upon us as it is every "The amount paid by the passenger or forwarder is in no way affected by what has been inaferrically called a transit daty on passengers and merchandise.

"In principle, the toils which are paid into the treasury of New York from the business done on ker canals, are precisely similar to those which New Jersey exacts for the business done on her public works.

"A citizen of New Jersey cannot the up his shoop to a what in New Jersey cannot the up his shoop to a what in New York a larger than the up his shoop to a what in New York a larger than the up his shoop to a what in New York a larger than the up his shoop to a what in New York a larger than the up his shoop to a what in New York a larger than the up his shoop to a what in New York a larger than the up his shoop to a what in New York a larger than the up his shoop to a what in New York a larger than the up his shoop to a what is not a larger than the up his shoop to a what is not a larger than the up his shoop to a what is not a larger than the up his shoop to a what is not a larger than the up his shoop to a what is not a larger than the up his shoop to a which they are the up his shoop to a what is not a larger than the up his shoop to a what is not a larger than the up his shoop to a what is not a larger than the up his shoop to a which have t the business done on her public works.

A citizen of New-Jersey cannot the up his sloop to a leaf in New-York or Published phia, unless he paysilleral-for the privilege. But New-Jersey, by whose legislate a those great works were constructed, which have as a beneficial to New-York and Philadelphia is de-great works were constructed, which have as o beneficial to New-York and Philadelphia is de-great works were constructed, which have as of the provided philadelphia is de-great works were constructed, which have as of the provided philadelphia is de-great works were constructed, which have a solution of the provided philadelphia is de-great works were constructed, which have a solution of the provided philadelphia is de-great works were constructed to advertise t fuse whatever seems to us offensive or indecent, as well as all that we know to be fraudulent or illegal. On the other hand, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not to be held responsible for all that may appear in our advertising columns. Money-making schemes, commercial enterprises, joint-stock or otherwise, may be presented to the public, of the character of which we know nothing, have no means of knowing, and do not pretend to judge. Whoever gives heed to such advertisements must make his own investigations and act on his own judgment, taking nothing for granted because 1. "The amount paid by the passenger or he finds these business notices in this journal. from this City. The necessary cost of among decent people are never a topic of conversation. If we succeed in pleasing ourselves

> A certain weekly issued in our City, claiming to be religious in character, has recently seen to the War for the Union into the most intemperate championship of the Rebel cause, culogizing the traitorous cabal claiming to be the Confederate Government of Virginia as that 'grand old Commonwealth," and in every way vincing the intensest sympathy with the slaveholding traitors. Gen. Rosecrans-commanding at St. Louis, and being a realous devotee of the church which this traitorous journal saries of Subsistence:

We beg the Editors of these journals to consider afresh the following resolves adopted, with their concurrence, at a largely attended meeting of the conductors of the Press of our

Whereas, The Liberty and Rights of the Press, as affected by the existence and necessities of a state of 1851; Charl war, and especially of civil war, are topics of the highest public concern; and Whereas, Recent events indicate the existence of grave City, Iowa.

necessities of War should be confined to loce wherein hostilities actually exist or are immin

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 8, 1864. BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND

President Lincoln yesterday, which was satisfactory to July, 1862, was 18,884 volunteers and 65,300 militia. both parties. In the course of conversation the Presifor a moment doubted the right and the power of the partment, owing to a mistake of the mustering officer Executive to issue such a proclamation, whenever i' was manifest that, like a patient's diseased limb, "life" could be saved only by amputation. Public sentiment had advanced slowly but surely,

and he had moved just as fast as it seemed to him he could move and be sustained. He could not have felt justified in the emancipation issue until all other means of restoring or preserving the Republic had failed, and standing in my shoes could have done otherwise than I

At the close of the interview he invited the party into the State Dining Room, to see the painting commem rating the first reading of the Proclamation to the Cabinet, now executing by Mr. Carpenter of New-York. GEN. MAX WEBER.

Gen. Max Weber joins Gen. Sigel's command to-day, and will be assigned to Harper's Ferry.

GEN. SEYMOUR. Gen. Seymour has been ordered here, and the

probabilities are that he will be dismissed. THE LAND-SALES IN FLORIDA.

Judge Stickney, one of the Commissioner for Florida, is here on official business. He returns n, when the land-sales as ordered will take place embracing a large amount of valuable property.

RESIGNATION OF COL. SIBLEY.

Col. Sibley, Assistant Quartermaster-General, has tendered his resignation.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN. The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan have

nereased during the past few days, and now foot up about ten millions of dollars. Four hundred thousand lollars were subscribed at the First National Bank in PURSUIT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The Navy Department has already taken measures to have two or three fast steamers placed on the track of the Rebel pirate Rappahannock. It is said that a traitor, by intentionally giving false information to the commander of the United States steamer Kearsarge, prevented that vessel, or the Tuscarors, from be ing able to intercept the pirate. The sailing sloops ofwar St. Louis and Constellation are to be relieved, and steamers sent in their places in the Eastern hemisphere

Washington, Thursday, April 7, 1864. THE CASE OF CAPT. JOHN W. TODD.

The order in the case of Capt. John W. Todd, United States Ordnance Department, who was disissed the service by special order of the War Departuent, dated December 4, 1863, for drunkenness and neglect of duty, has been so modified as to suspend him from the service for six months, from the date of said Capt. Todd has submitted testimonials which led to the belief that the grave offense for which he was dismisse was not the result of settled habit. The President ha been moved to this act of elemency, in the hope of saving to the service an officer who has it in his power to be useful to his country.

THE NOMINATION OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.

It is understood that the Senate Military Committee to-day reported, in secret session, adversely on the nomination of Maj. Gen. Schofield.

THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

Perry McD Collins, Consul at Amoor, has arrived here on business connected with the Overland Telegraph to Russia, by way of Behring's Straits, to connect the United States with the European capitals, having obtained the necessary concessions for that pur

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says

No events of general importance have recently oc-Capt. Johnson of the 93d New-York has been promoted to be Lientenant-Colonel of the 115th New-York, and Lieut, Brannon of the same regiment Cap-

REORGANIZATION OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL'S

The Provost-Marshal's Department has been corganized with a view to greater efficiency, and new rules established for the organization and equipment of piencer parties of the army. Regulations for the In spector-General's Department have also been officially

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. The Senate to-day in Executive session con-

firmed the following nominations of Brigadier-Gen-

Col. John F. Miller, 20th Indiana, Jan. 5, 1864; Henry H. Sibley of Minnesota, from March 20, 1863; Col. Cegis de Trobriand, 55th New-York, from Jan. 5, 1864; Col. Guitar Kaemmerling, 9th Ohlo, from Jan. 5, 1864; Col. Cyrus Bussy, 3d Iowa Cavalry, from Jan. 5, 1864; Col. C. C. Andrews. 3d Minnesota, Jan. 5, 1864; Col. John W. Fuller, 27th Ohlo, Jan. 25, 1864. The Senate also confirmed the following, as Commis-

votee of the church which this traitorous journal advocates—has seen fit to suppress its circulation within his department. Hereupon the Opposition journals of our City generally condemn Gen. R.'s act, and proclaim that it will increase the circulation and popularity of the proscribed sheet!

Among whom will it? Why should any loyal person take a religious journal thus condemned for disloyalty? What must be his own position in our great struggle?

**Saries of Subsistence:

Joseph H. Denniston of New-York, W. D. Chamberlain of Massachusetts, as Military Storekeepers; Capt. Leo Rosenthal, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, George B. Wright of Ohio, and Algernon S. M. Morgan, as Assistant-Quartermasters with rank of Captain D. W. H. Day, 111th New-York; Lieutenant Edward P. Graves, 17th New-York; Jesse E. Mills of New-York; Lieutenant Albert Mason, 38th Massachusetts; Captain M. D. Wicker Sham, 79th Pennsylvania, as Judge Advocates, with rank of Major, Captain John Mendenshail, 4th Artillery; Henry L. Burnet of Ohio; Captain Edward R. Platt, 2d Artillery, Captain Addison A. Hosmer, 1st Massachusetts Artillery, and Joseph H. Buxton of Vermont.

The following were also confirmed:

The following were also confirmed:

Nicholas L. Humphrey of Maine, Consul at the Island of Trinidad; Wm. Irvine of Pennsylvania, Consul at Amoy; John A. Lewis of Massachusetts, Consul at Ascension. Richard H. Lee has been confirmed as Postmaster at Camden, N. J., and John S. Pinckham; Postmaster at Placerville. California; Stephen S. Harding, to be Chief Justice of the Territory of Colorado; John F. Hogeboom of New-York, to be Appraiser of Merchandise under the act of Morch 3, 1863; Samuel J. Davis of Iowa, to be Register of the Land Office at Siouz City, Iowa.

A NEW IRON-CLAD RAM.—Mr. Daniel Merrick, a practical engineer, who superintended the construction of the Western iron-clad gunboats, and is now in this city, superintending the putting in of the machinery of the monitor Nanbua, building at the Union Iron Werks, Greenpoint, has shown us a model designed by himself, for so new sea-going iron-clad, with a ramming prow of original design, Her proposed dimensions are 216 feet long.

\$12,290,630.

THE CASE OF MAJOR M'LEAN. Inquiry was made some time ago in relation to the case of Major N. H. McLean of Ohio, to which the Secretary of War has replied that that officer was ordered to Vancouver because it was deemed expedient to the service that he should go there, and that it has

never been the practice of the Department to furnish copies of charges affecting the capacity or fidelity of its officers previous to taking action upon their case the public interests to make further answer.

from an official report of Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Townsen George Thompson had an interview with that the number of nine months' men, under the act of The bounty paid volunteers was \$25 each. The vo

unteers were all from Pennsylvania, having been raise and paymasters.

FROM ALBANY.

Chemung Caust-Progress of Busine Albany Bridge-Repentant Senator Petition from an Inmate of Fort La fayette.

rom Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, April 8, 1864. CHEMUNG CANAL The present Legislature, unlike some of its redecessors, is evidently inclined to extend aid to the

predecessors, is evidently inclined to extend aid to the canals of the State with no stinted hand. The Chenango Canal Extension bill, involving a contingent expense of from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000 has aiready been passed by the Assembly the present week, and the bill "to provide for rebuilding the locks on the Chemung Canal and feeder," which has already passed the Senate, was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly. As to the expense of this improvement the bill itself is entirely silent, and its friends not remarkably communicative.

In Committee of the Whole, last evening, when the bill earne up, Mr. Gleason moved to amend, that before the work shall be commenced the State Engineer shall report the expense.

bill came up, Mr. Gleason moved to amend, that before
the work shall be commenced the State Engineer shall
report the expense.
The Speaker urged the necessity of enlarging the
locks on the Chemung Canal. It was a matter of great
consequence to the people of the State. Enlarged locks
were already built as far as Seneca Lake, and these
small locks were the only hindrance to the navigation
of large boats to the coal fields of Pennsylvania. He
believed that every obstacle for the widest intercourse
with the coal fields should be removed.
Mr. Mattoon thought that all of the lateral canals
doing any considerable business, and especially the
Chemung Canal, should be enlarged.
Mr. Post showed that if the locks on that canal were
enlarged so as to admit large-sized boats to Elmira, it
would save consumers of coal 65 cents per tun.
Mr. Healy did not utterly oppose the proposed inprovement, but he wanted to understand how much it
was to cost. Many new locks had recently been built
on this canal, at large expense, and should this improvment be authorized it seemed to him that a large unneccessary expense had been incurred, or would be incurred,
by such action.
Mr. Gilbert thought it time to look at the expense of

by such action.

Mr. Gilbert thought it time to look at the expense of these extraordinary improvements. We had already are neormous debt saddled upon us, and he would like to know something about the cost of these propositions.

Mr. Gleason thought we began to see what was expected of the Legislature by the passage of this bill. In the first place, we were called upon to expend \$50,000 at once. Let us have the information from the State Engineer, and then we could form a better idea as to the propriety of this work.

Mr. Redington was tired of hearing about coal—for the last two years he had heard everything mixed up with coal. We had just authorized the extension of the Cheungo Canal for coal, and now the enlargement of the Cheung Canal for coal, and now the enlargement of the Cheung Canal was called for on account of coal. He would like to hear of an appropriation to help St. Lawrence County to build a railroad to connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad in Canada.

Mr. Halleck called the gentleman to order. He was talking about Canada, a question foreign to the subject.

The amendment of Mr. Gleason's was adopted—38

The amendment of Mr. Gleason's was adopted-3

Mr. A. X. Parker moved to order the bill to a third

Mr. A. X. Parker moved to order the bill to a third reading. Carried.

In the House Mr. Post moved to strike out the amendment offered by Mr. Gleason. Carried by 56 to 39.

The Assembly has already passed a bill to repair and enlarge the Champlain Canai at an expense of \$200,000.

The rapid progress of business still continues fa the Assembly. Fifty-four bills had their third reading this morning. Yet there is little said about an adjournment. The Assembly is far in advance of the Senate up to this time in the amount of work accomplished, and the upper house will not be able to bring up the arrears before the list of May, which day is now generally supposed will be reached before the final adjournment.

This question has been before the Senate, to the exclusion of almost all other business this week. Like all contests between localities, it is waged with mechability as a most up.

This question has been before the Senate, to the exclusion of almost all other business this week. Like all contests between localities, it is waged with much bitterness of feeling, which led yesterday to a most unfortunate altereation between two members. Senator Hastings, who was addressing the Senate, being annoyed by some jocular remarks of Senator Fields made in an under tone, lost his temper, and charged Senator Fields with "coming into the Senate chamber drunk."

Senator Fields, amoved by this charge which seems to have been without the slightest foundation, became revited in his turn and pronounced the charge "a lie." No further difficulty occurred at the time, but this morning both Senators apologized to the Senate-but not each other—for the breach of decorum of which they had been guilty. The bill which amends the original charter of the Bridge Company was this morning ordered to a third reading.

Senator Fields this morning presented a petition from H. O. Clapp, invoking the interference of the State Government in his behalf. He goes at considerable length into the history of his arrest, asserts his entire innocence of any act of disloyalty, or of any breach of the law, either State or National, and says he has in

innocence of any act of disloyalty, or of any breach of the law, either State or National, and says he has in vain endeavored to be put upon trial or to learn the na-ture of the charges under which he is held. The peti-tion was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

SENATE ... ALBANY, April 8, 1864.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING. Amending the charter of the Home Insurance Company; incorporating the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburgh; incorporating the Iowa and Minnesot

Homestead Company.

Mr. LAIMBEER asked consent to introduce a bill and thorizing the Commissioners of Emigration to sell un claimed property.

Mr. MURPHY made a minority report on the Soldiers Mr. MUEFIX made a minority bill provides that the Governor and Controller shall appoint twelve voting agents to visit all the regiments from this State, collect the vote in locked bags, bring them to Albany, where they shall be assorted and sent in packages to the respective election districts to be carvassed; also that all soldiers from this State be registered. Ad-

ASSEMBLY.

RVENING SESSION.
BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to the weight of butter, lard and cheese packages; to extend the operation of general incorporation laws; incorporating the loan Exchange Warehouse Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Rephysics, religion to incorporate the

Relative to the Rochester police; to incorporate the Rondout and New-York Steam Navigation Company; declaring the Erie basin at Rochester a part of the Erie

Canal.
On motion of Mr. BURKE, the privileges of the floor were extended to Miles O'Reilley. Adjourned.

inal design. Her proposed dimensions are 216 feet long. 20 feet beam, and 18 feet hold. She is, as will be seen, exceedingly lean, and her model somewhat embodies the peculiarities of the Mississippi River steamer with the fast blockade-runners. Fore and aft she falls away so rapidly as to offer very little resistance in entering or leaving a sea. Mr. Merrick claims that she will or leaving a sea. Mr. Merrick claims that she was combine great speed with entire safety, being better adapted for armor plating than any of the vessels now affoat. Her armoment is to consist of, beside her ram, seven swivel guns, mounted on the upper deck, and she will carry two short square-rigged masts. The propelling power will consist of two cylinders of 60 inches diameter, 30 inches stroke, connected at right angles; two boliers fore and aft, equal to the production of pounds of steam to the square inch, and a propeller 16 feet in diameter and 30 feet pitch.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS .- Twenty Rebel prisoners arrived on Thursday evening by the steam-transport Arago from Port Royal, and are now confined at the Park Barracks awaiting the orders of the Government relative to their disposal. They were the confined the property of the South at different